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and a missionary by the name of Riggs, who knew their language, and was supposed by them to be their friend, was sent amongst them previous to the trial, to operate upon their hopes or their fears under the guise of friendship. On the strength of confessions made to his spiritual ear, Riggs was enabled to appear before the court as accuser in chief, or, as the author facetiously styles him, as "the grand jury." But the most prominent witness, and indeed the only witness, strictly speaking, was a villain named Godfrey, a mulatto, who had lived among the Indians, and who had played so conspicuous a part in the horrid tragedy, that they had given him the name of Otake, signifying "one who kills many." This wretch seems to have played the part of an informer, and Titus Oates himself could not have done it more successfully. Upon such testimony as this, and by such a tribunal, more than three hundred human beings were condemned to die. It is said that, after the machinery of justice had got in good running order, as many as forty "reds" were convicted in a day. Five minutes sufficed for passing upon a single life. It was not required to prove that an Indian had committed a murder, it was enough if he had been present in some battle. The lives of most of those thus condemned were spared by President Lincoln's clemency; but on the 26th of December thirty-eight of these wretched savages were executed by hanging. Whether or not, in the estimation of this court, an Indian's life be of much consequence, we know not; but to those who have been accustomed to look upon Indians as human beings, this horrid mockery of justice which furnished the closing scene of the Sioux massacres will stand out alone and prominent before all others as the most atrocious, — in that long drama of horrors, the most horrible.

4. — *Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy.* By JOHN STUART MILL. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1863. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 616, 603.

NEARLY two years ago, when the excitement occasioned by the Trent affair had not yet subsided, there appeared in Fraser's Magazine an article entitled "The Contest in America," written by Mr. John Stuart Mill, long distinguished as a political philosopher of the highest eminence. In this article, after discussing in the most liberal and dispassionate manner the origin, progress, and settlement of the misunderstanding which had temporarily existed between the English and American governments, Mr. Mill proceeds to treat of the questions suggested by the great struggle between civilization and barbarism which is now going on in this country. Clearly and powerfully,

though with necessary brevity, he describes the antecedents of the present conflict, sets forth its principal causes, and indicates its probable issues. He refutes the ludicrous assertion, that the rebellion was an outbreak of Southern indignation occasioned by the passage of the Morrill tariff; and shows that this, like all preceding lesser disputes between the Northern and the Southern States, has been excited and kept alive by slavery alone. Throughout the entire discussion he manifests the most hearty sympathy for our government in its efforts to preserve undiminished the honor and integrity of the nation; in this respect contrasting most favorably with the majority of his most influential countrymen, whose cold indifference and ill-suppressed dislike have been the occasion of bitter regret and disappointment to all loyal men.

The noble spirit as well as the logical acuteness displayed in this pamphlet of Mr. Mill are of themselves sufficient guaranties for the liberal tone and theoretic soundness of his work on Political Economy and Social Philosophy, which is now for a second time presented to the American public. That a work of such immense practical importance has not been even more generally read in this country, can be attributed only to the circumstance that many of the questions discussed in it have not hitherto been regarded as of immediate interest to ourselves. In a community like our own, where primogeniture and entails have never prevailed to any extent, Mr. Mill's remarkable and daring speculations on the subject of bequest and inheritance could never meet with the attention which they must necessarily command in England, — a country where those customs have prevailed for centuries, and have long been felt as real and distressing evils. His profound remarks on the best means of establishing colonies, and on the government of dependencies by a free state, have attracted little notice from a people who have entirely dispensed with what is properly termed colonization, and who have consequently no dependencies to govern. Although population in this country has increased so rapidly as to double itself in each successive period of twenty years, yet, owing to the vast extent of our attainable unsettled land, the Malthusian doctrine which Mr. Mill perhaps too unreservedly advocates has never obtained much currency among us. While, by reason of the same circumstance, Ricardo's brilliant discovery of the true nature of Rent, intimately connected as it is with the theory of Malthus, has been either superficially impugned or altogether disregarded.

These circumstances will explain why, after the reprint of the first edition of Mr. Mill's work had become exhausted, so long a period was allowed to elapse without any demand for a fresh reprint. But the time has gone by for regarding the writings of this great philosopher as

possessed of merely a speculative value. The best method of managing our inconvertible paper currency is a problem likely to engross the attention of the ablest financial minds for some time to come. The expediency of the income-tax; the comparative advantage of defraying extraordinary expenses by increase of direct taxation or by increase of the national debt; the influence exerted upon commerce by the sudden creation of bank-notes or other substitutes for money; the effect of the increase of an inconvertible paper currency on the exchanges and on foreign trade; the circumstances which determine the permanent demand and supply of loans and the fluctuations of the rate of interest; the benefits and inconveniences attendant upon confining the issue of bank-notes to a single establishment, as well as upon the adoption of any peculiar measures for the protection of holders of notes against failure of payment; the effect of great extensions and contractions of credit; and the influence of speculators on values and prices; — all these are rapidly becoming subjects of vital importance to us, and upon all these Mr. Mill has made suggestions of the highest value, and destined ere long to make their way into the public mind of this country, as they have already done into that of England. Those politicians who have hitherto been entirely indifferent to his loftier generalizations will nevertheless be no longer able to turn a deaf ear to his practical proposals. His influence must surely be felt, even by those who know not whence it proceeds.

But it is not alone for the light it throws on the vexed questions of finance, that we welcome the reappearance of Mr. Mill's Political Economy. The problems which have occupied us in the past must, in the future, give place to other problems of equally absorbing interest. When our Grants and Rosecrances shall have finally shattered the physical face of this rebellion, — when “that miserable garb of barbarism, which is flaunting its arrogance in the face of the nation to-day, shall have rotted and been buried in the contempt of the world,” — a new order of things will arise. The fate of slavery having been thoroughly judged and decided, the disputes between its advocates and opponents will no longer be relevant. It will then be the part of our legislators to determine the channel into which the liberated current of negro labor shall be directed, — to decide whether they will best quit themselves as members of society in the capacity of peasant proprietors, of *metayers*, or of hired laborers. And we know of nothing better calculated to illuminate this dark question, than the admirable chapters of Mr. Mill on peasant proprietorship. Free trade will doubtless begin to find effective advocates, as, for the honor of our country, it should long ago have done. The difficult question of the repre-

sentation of minorities will assume a new importance ; while the claims of woman to be admitted to her proper legal and social position can no longer be treated with unseemly disdain. Once freed from our military and financial troubles, topics like these will demand our attention, and the progress of liberalism, already rapid, will become still more so. It is as a symptom and aid of that progress that we hail with satisfaction the reappearance in America of Mr. Mill's great work.

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5. — *The Races of the Old World: a Manual of Ethnology.* By CHARLES L. BRACE, Author of "Hungary in '51," "Home-Life in Germany," "Norse Folk," etc. New York: Charles Scribner. 1863. 12mo. pp. 540.

MR. BRACE here comes before us in a new character. Long familiarly and favorably known to our reading public by his lively and instructive pictures of foreign travel and adventure and the life of foreign peoples, he ventures now into the field of science. His journeyings this time carry him up and down the ages, and from continent to continent ; and he endeavors to set before us home-life upon the grandest scale, where nations are the individuals and the family is all humanity. That his book is the fruit of varied and interested study, no one who reads it will fail to perceive. Nor will it be questioned that his plan was formed in the real interest of the public, whom it greatly concerns to be furnished with a trustworthy introduction to a science so new, and claiming to have accomplished so much, as linguistic ethnology. We presume that the Manual will be well received, and valued for the considerable amount of information which it contains, and which is hardly otherwise accessible to the general reader, being scattered through whole libraries of books and periodicals.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to criticise closely a work of so popular character and small pretension. Its author does not claim to be a scholar, either linguistic or ethnological. He has done just what any man of culture, whose interest had been especially attracted to the bearings of race on history, might have done : he has examined with diligence all the authorities within his reach, of various character and value, and has assembled their opinions, — comparing and selecting from these when they disagree with one another, but not attempting to test and verify them by the evidence on which they are founded. We cannot, however, refrain from pointing out one obvious and fundamental fault, which lessens in no small degree the value of the Manual, and detracts from the confidence to be reposed in it ; and the more, as the